THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

No Sale

Pinch Hitter

FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Laughlin

S'MATTER POP— An Unappreciated Discovery

By C. M. PAYNE

(© The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

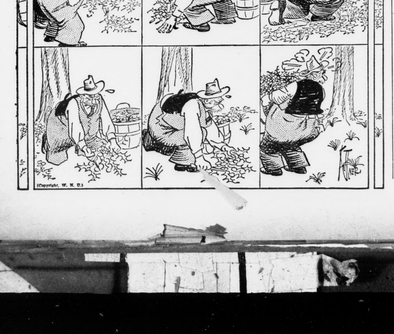
A Wet Deal

"REG'LAR FELLERS"

Literary Pastime

Our Pet Peeve

By M.G. KETTNER



Adventure

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

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HOUSE FROCK OR TAILORED L

PATTERN 2089

Quite a "sweeping success it, this well-tailored house with its slenderizing lines and detailed bodice! The skirt is by a long slimming seam breaks into a perky little kil just below the knee; the be gathered onto the yoke to ample fullness. And don't p that vested-like effect of th yoke which does so much t the width of the figure als waistline? Buttons emphas trim belt, the pointed sleev and the diagonal closing. t of any pretty cotton m figured or plain, and you'll house frock to be proud of!

Pattern 2089 is available 16, 18, 20, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards fabric. Illustrated step-by-st ing Instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS coins or stamps (coins pr for this pattern. Write name, address and style numb SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Pattern Department, 243 West teenth Street, New York Cit

Smiles

ON THE JOB

Citizen—The legislature m many laws—useless laws.

Legislator (eagerly making orandum)—I will put throu against that, but of course, be quite useless.

In Time of Anxiety

"I saw your pi.ture in the said the admiring constituent

"Did you like it?" asked Sorghum.

"Very much. It seemed as as life."

"Natural as life! I wonde the artist was so careful to to keep quiet and look nigh

Bargaining

The Salesman—You can't better car than this for lit I'll let you have it for $35 stands.

Mr. Spavin—I'll give you if you'll throw in a weight and a whip.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—With nature moving in to help extinguish the cotton surplus, and had already on hogs, cattle and to a lesser extent wheat, probabilities for trouble in the future for corn growers in this country are not diminished, but increased.

The point is that the dust storms in the big cotton producing areas of Texas and Oklahoma—more than half of the cotton raised in the United States is grown west of the Mississippi river—are generally spoken of by the weather-wise as having boosted the price of cotton. Pressure on AAA is expected to continue loans at around 12 cents, despite the desire to drop them gradually. All of which means that the price of cotton will be maintained at this high level next year.

So far, so good, but unfortunately it is impossible for the United States to keep such a situation secret. If this country could only do what Russia did a few years back with wheat, it could create a killing on cotton—perhaps next year.

The Russians, it may be recalled, circulated stories that their wheat crop had failed, back in the days of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and the farm board. Prices thereupon began buying wheat, and the Russians began selling. Soon they were selling short, and actually denounced them in public speeches for such a nefarious practice. But the Russians delivered the wheat. Whereupon the price collapsed, the Russians having been the only wheat farmers to get a real price for their product, and the money for that country of the United States treasury.

But the whole world knows about dust bowls in the United States. Down in Brazil they know about the dust storms that are wrecking cotton crop prospects west of the Mississippi. They know about the agitation to continue the 2-cent loans—which means an artificially maintained 12-cent price next year. And they know that in Brazil they can produce cotton at a profit at 6 cents a pound!

Big Brazilian Crop

So naturally Brazil will increase her cotton acreage next season by every square yard possible. This "possible" element is far from trivial. Tremendous overnight expansion is impossible, of course, but Brazil's agricultural experts figure that only about one-tenth of the land capable of producing cotton—always with the 6 cents, including profit, in mind—is now under cultivation. So that the real problem is not. But there is enough labor for much more expansion. So it can safely be assumed that there will be a big increase in the next Brazilian crop.

Life in England for cotton spinning people know about these dust storms, and about the prospect of the United States maintaining the 12-cent price. Some of their big mills have made the change in their rooms so as to spin the Brazilian cotton. More of them are now expected to do so. They will naturally figure that they can buy Brazilian cotton cheaper than United States cotton.

Over in the Japanese puppet state there are now 30,000,000 acres in cotton. Very small so far as world figures go, but there also the facts about the situation in the United States are known, and may be expected to have results. Similarly in Egypt and India, both of which point unerringly to the possibility that throughout the world there will be a mad rush to take advantage of the situation. This promises eventually to leave the United States treasury holding the bag, owning millions of bales of cotton for which it paid 12 cents a pound, when the world market will be around 7 or 8 cents at the most, and 6 cents in all probability.

But this is only part of the trouble. Johnson and Johnson have already announced their plans for setting up cotton mills in Brazil, the idea being not only to get cheaper cotton, but to get away from the processing tax. Products of this mill would be used in place of goods formerly exported from the American mills of this big firm.

Army Is Stirred

Army and navy officers are terribly concerned over the bill just passed by the house, and soon to be considered in the senate, for taking the profit out of war. They assure everyone who will listen to them, in private, that it will also take national defense out of war, which might be very serious indeed to the nation in the event of a conflict.

The pacifists hail the bill as:

(1) A bill to keep the United States out of war by providing in advance that there will be (1) profits for none, and (2) confiscatory taxes for all, so that it will be to every American's interest to keep the United States at peace."

Army and navy experts say that it should be called:

A bill (1) to transfer the war munitions industry now in the United States, and which might be started here, to foreign soil, (2) to provide for disastrous delay in preparation in case war is forced on this country, (3) to conscript soldiers and employers but not workmen, and (4) to repeal the oldest law of military strategy: that the best offense is a vigorous offen-

Headed by a $2,000,000 bonus to Gerald G. Grace, by screams of the veterans, by complaints of soldier bonus lobbyists that "these boys fought and risked their lives while profiteers were making millions," the house voted down every qualifying amendment, passed the bill, and privately hopes the senate will write some sense into it.

Tax on Profits

More serious, from a preparedness standpoint, is the tax provision on profits. Half of all profits up to 6 per cent and then 100 per cent is the house provision. Suppose, say army and navy officers, the du Ponts had been faced with such a situation at the entry of the United States into the World war. Would they have dared expand their plants? Suppose, instead of a preliminary period of nearly three years during which the allies were buying all the munitions they could get, and which naturally caused tremendous expansion of the du Pont, Bethlehem and other munition plants, the United States had been involved from the first, with such restrictions on earnings as are now proposed.

The point made by the army and navy men is primarily that no manufacturer would dare expand his plant to take care of a war need. He would not be able to make enough to scrap the plant after the war, and he would have to take his chances with government auditors on depreciation charges. Altogether he would be much safer if his plant were located on foreign soil, where it would be welcomed as an element of military strength.

So that the natural development would be for foreign countries to benefit—even in time of peace—by the training of their workmen in the making of munitions, and in time of war by the possibility of big profits, which these foreign governments could tax to their heart's content and still leave some thing for the manufacturers.

Nearly everyone agrees that the proposed law would be repealed as the first act of congress after the next declaration of war. Critics are not much worried about that. What really worries them is the prospect of American business enterprise moving abroad wholesale to escape such conditions, thus not only depriving the United States of this element of strength, but actually providing it for potential enemies.

The bill would have no chance of enactment if the votes were by secret ballot. But it is far simpler politically to vote for such a measure than to vote against it, and then try to explain why to one's constituents. Groups lobbying for the measure are militant, and, almost to the last man and woman, they would remember at the polls!

See Long Session

Congress is not going to be rushed to an early adjournment. It will be with us for a long time yet. Almost surely until August. Probably until September. Possibly longer than that.

This is true despite all the flat predictions by leaders that the "must" items will be rushed through, and everything else will be abandoned. Many things may be "abandoned." But they will not be abandoned because of the time element. They will be abandoned, if at all, because actually they are not wanted. Careful examination of the leftovers at the time of adjournment will reveal the truth of this statement.

Utility heads got all pepped up a few days ago at this list of "must" measures. It did not include the public utility holding company bill. Now, despite all the statements, the probability of the moment is that a holding company bill affecting the utilities will be passed. It will not be passed in the form desired by President Roosevelt. It will be much more moderate. It will actually be what some of the utility chiefs favored as much as ten years ago.

But its omission from the "must" list given out by house leaders is very amusing. It was a bit of intra-party strategy. The house leaders in particular are getting very tired of the President's treating them the way he goes. Hence their public statement of a "program" which would be put through and then followed by speedy adjournment. The legislative veterans were laughing in their sleeves at the time, but their statements made good newspaper copy. What they want is for the President to take them more into his confidence, and stop treating the house of representatives like a stepchild.

Soldier Bonus

Naturally, the soldier bonus was not on the "must" list. The President does not want that. But if anyone thinks that it is not going to take a lot of the senate's time, he just does not know very much about the senate. Especially, as the best predictions now are that the bonus legislation, after passing both houses, and being vetoed, will be passed over the veto by the house and then fall of passage in the senate.

This unofficial program calls for two separate considerations of the measure by the senate!

That is not all. Very few administration leaders are optimistic enough to believe this congress will adjourn without giving the soldiers something. Which means that time must intervene—after a sufficient demonstration of strength to frighten the White House, and after a sufficient demonstration of weakness to frighten the American Legion—for a compromise to be worked out.

The President has let it be known to a few friends on Capitol Hill that he is willing to go to a compromise of about $1,200,000,000. The bonus leaders know that, and will move heaven and earth to obtain it if they find that they are going to lose out on the main fight.

Incidentally, there is nothing on the "must" program about the AAA amendments, nor about the growing movement to rescind the cotton processing tax. Nor the corn and hog processing tax. Flat prediction is hereby made that there will be a lot of oratory in the senate on both before the final gavel taps.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for May 5

SIN, REPENTANCE, AND FAITH

LESSON TEXT—Luke 15:11-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness—I John 1:9.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When a Boy Was Sorry.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' Story of the Prodigal Son.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—When We Do Wrong.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Forgiveness of Sin.

I. **The Origin of Sin** (Gen. 3:1-24).

Man was placed on probation in the Garden of Eden. The means used in the testing of man were most simple. God issued just one prohibition, and alongside of the tree of knowledge of good and evil was placed the tree of life. To this tree man had access.

Satan, a personal being, appeared in the guise of a serpent. He induced Eve to doubt both the Word of God and the love of God and then appealed to innocent appetite. She gazed upon and lusted after that which God had forbidden. Following her yielding to the suggestion of Satan, she induced Adam to disobey God. We see from this that so far as the human race is concerned sin originated in the free choice of the head of the race and through the law of heredity passed upon all mankind.

II. **The Universality of Sin** (Rom. 3:10-18).

By the use of many quotations from the Scriptures, Paul proves that every member of the race is guilty of sin.

III. **The Destiny of Sinners** (Gen. 6:5-8).

Man's rebellious disobedience to God was followed by his resolution to destroy the race from the face of the earth. God's holy nature is such that the sinner must be punished. The only escape from the wrath of God is through the Savior who was provided by God in the person of His Son.

IV. **The Divine Remedy for Sin** (John 3:14, 15; Isa. 53:4-6).

The sinless Son of God took the place of the sinner by becoming incorporated with the race through the incarnation. As a human being he rendered perfect obedience to the law of God, fulfilling every demand and on the cross of Calvary made a vicarious atonement for sin. Just as the Israelites who were bitten by the venomous serpent were healed by looking to the brazen serpent lifted upon the pole, so is the sinner saved from sin by looking to the one who was made a curse for sin in his sacrifice on Calvary (II Cor. 5:21).

V. **Repentance Necessary** (Acts 2:22-39).

The one who hears the gospel message and receives the crucified Savior not only has forgiveness of sin, but turns from sin to God and thus repents. On the Day of Pentecost Peter's gospel message, which centered in the Lordship and Saviorhood of Jesus Christ, convicted the people of their sins. The evidence of their faith in Christ was manifested in their conviction of sin and their penitence was shown in their confession of Christ in baptism.

VI. **The Forgiving God** (Luke 15:11-24).

The center of things in this parable is neither the prodigal son nor his brother, but the "certain man who had two sons." He who fails to see the heart of our Father God will miss the purpose of this parable.

1. The son's insubordination (v. 12). The son's desire for freedom moved him wilfully to choose to leave home.

2. The son's departure (v. 13). Having made the fatal decision, he went posthaste to the enjoyment of his cherished purpose.

3. The son's degeneration (vv. 13, 14). From plenty in his father's house to destitution in a far country was a short journey. The sinner realizes his destitution when the very powers which minister to his pleasures are burned out.

4. The son's degradation (vv. 15, 16). When his money was exhausted, he was driven to hire out to a citizen to feed swine. It is ever so, that those who will not serve God are made slaves to the devil (Rom. 6:16).

5. The son's restoration (vv. 17-24). a. He came to himself (v. 17). b. He made a resolution (v. 18). c. He made a confession (vv. 18, 19). d. He acted (v. 20). e. Reception by his father (vv. 20-24).

The father had not forgotten his son. So anxious was he for him that he ran to meet him and fell upon his neck and kissed him.

VII. **Justification the Issue of Faith** (Rom. 5:1-11).

The one who receives Jesus Christ is declared righteous. His guilt is removed; he has peace with God.

Ordeals

The hardest of all ordeals for an honest man is to stand arraigned at the bar of his own conscience. He knows more than the keenest, the most vindictive enemy could urge for a verdict of guilty.

Charity

A man's charity to those who differ from him upon great and difficult questions will be in the ratio of his own knowledge of them, the more knowledge, the more charity.—Norman McLeod.

Uncommon Sense By John Blake

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This race of ours is fond of struggle. If no opportunity is available it invents a few of them to serve its need for the time. Baseball, horse races, yacht races, competitions of all kinds are merely artificial struggles invented and followed to keep our minds at work.

Struggle

Looking from my window I see plants struggling to find their place in the sun, and doing miracles in the way of thrusting the sod aside so they can get what they want.

There are three kittens on my porch who constantly struggle with one another.

The Mind that created them, together with everything else on this earth arranged matters so they could begin very early in life to fight their way to peace and food, the only things a kitten considers worthwhile.

• • •

Struggling minds have brought us many blessings, such as freedom of speech, clean cities, the lessening of disease.

Some of these days they will find a way to get rid of devastating wars and to abolish the poverty that is still the shame of peoples who have it in their power to abolish it.

We admire prize fighters because they can stand punishment while battling with one another.

We admire football and baseball players because they never know when they are licked.

We admire men like Edison because they don't stop working when the apparently impossible faces them, but keep struggling on till they find what they are after.

Competition, which has been called the life of trade, is a struggle and high prizes go to those who are successful in it.

It is good for boys to play hard games—still better for them if they can refrain from "getting mad" while they are at them.

Religion has been built up by struggle. So has all civilization, for that matter.

• • •

No real man wants to "be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease."

You may imagine that you would like to lie beside a brook for the rest of your life, and take it easy.

But you wouldn't. Even the tramp who spends his time in that way gets more fun out of panhandling at the doorway of the villager's home.

Keep on struggling, and don't complain about it.

• • •

The desire for struggle is as old as the human race, and it will exist while the world rolls around.

• • •

I have lived in New York city for more than thirty years.

The Big Town

It is a big city, a wonderful city, a city of wide opportunities.

It is filled with theaters, great stores, museums, and beautiful parks.

You can see many wonderful sights there—and perhaps meet wonderful people.

Maybe you will like it.

As far as I am concerned, I wish I had spent my life in a smaller place.

It has been said of Washington, D. C., that it is filled with people who are there to get something they ought not to have.

This is only partly true. The same thing is partially true in New York city.

But I believe that one gets more out of life if he lives in a little town.

• • •

There people know a man, through and through, and he known them. William Allen White, out in Kansas, is the most content and serene person of my acquaintance.

He has all he wants to eat and wear. He has a comfortable home, and a successful newspaper. What more can anybody want?

Moreover he knows the people around him heart and soul. He does not have to be wary in talking to them.

Even if it were possible for him to be "et up" with his own success he would not avail him anything.

His fellow townsmen would know that he was William Allen White, and that would be sufficient for them.

I cite the case of Mr. White because it typifies the hard working, keen thinking men in small towns all over this country.

They are close to their fellows.

The yard stick of squareness and reliability is the measure—not the yard stick of money.

I admire New York. I admire the great men and women who live and work there.

I am impressed by all the beauty which causes it to be the wonder of the world.

But if I had a son who was choosing a section of the country for his home—and he would pay any attention to me—I would advise him to live in a town of not more than a hundren thousand people—even ten thousand people would be enough, and work and play and enjoy himself among people that he knew, through and through, and who rated him by what he was, not by what he possessed.

"Dust Storms" Figure on All Pages of History

No one who has not been in one of the dust storms which have swept the western plains for more than a year can appreciate their devastation and the apprehensions of the people in the region extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Slave lake.

Science knows full well the potentialities of this terrible phenomenon. It has innumerable records of other soil transformations brought about by the wind. Much of the richer soil over vast areas in the United States was carried there by dust storms. An analysis of dust falling in Missouri a year ago revealed the characteristics of soil in the Dakotas. All soils are easily identified by their mineral content. The Dakotas had been exposed to drouth for a number of years. The soil was deprived of its protective vegetation. Thus, when the wind blew, the soil was carried away to be deposited in other states.

To most of us who live where moisture is sufficient for human needs, it is difficult to realize that the dust storms have been raging at winter. Neither snow nor rain has been sufficient to keep the dust down even in mountainous states like Colorado. Heavy rains have flooded the lower Mississippi valley, but the shortage of moisture has gone right on in the plains. Whether in Texas or Saskatchewan, the wind has only to rise and the dust is blown. If anything, the dust storms have been worse than ever in the last two months. They have actually buried fences, piled dust high around houses and barns, covered up crops. They are destructive alike to man and beast. No form of life can withstand them day after day very long.

Needless to say, the dust phenomenon has greatly altered the food situation in the United States. It affects meats and grains. It is in part responsible for the increased cost of living. The AAA plan to limit the production of spring wheat has been abandoned. How can there be too much wheat when the wheat states are the chief victims of the dust? The drouth reduced corn last year to a minimum. It it persists this year, there will be no reserves of corn left. From surplus induced by excess production in our own and other countries, we are in danger of passing to scarcity due to drouth and dust.

Records of drouth are readily traced in the rings of trees. There are records of other droughts in the plains as bad as or worse than the present drouth. This is not, however, an assurance to science that we may now be witnessing the beginnings of one of those deserts in which nature delights. It was when the Southwest became a desert that the Indians moved into Mexico. Life follows the moisture-bearing air currents. When they passed from the region south of the Mediterranean to the region north of the Mediterranean, life followed them. The Asiatics have long been accustomed to packing up and following the moisture-bearing winds.

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Hard for Japanese to Master Own Language

The hardest job of the Japanese student is to learn his own language. Added to its own difficulties are the difficulties of Chinese; for modern Japanese contains a sprinkling of more than 50,000 Chinese characters.

The primary student toils over his own language seven hours a week in class, seven hours a week at home, a total of fourteen hours a week for six years. At the end of that time he has mastered only about 3,000 of the Chinese ideographs (each having five or six different meanings). He can read a newspaper. But he is still baffled by a magazine or book, unless written in the most colloquial speech.

Even university students have a very uncertain knowledge of the literary language. It is supposed to be used in the composition of letters, articles, books. A young friend of mine in Tokio Imperial university, principal institution of learning in Japan, confesses that his uncle rarely hears from him—because any letter to him must be written in the old literary form, and its composition is a long and fatiguing task.

Even the greatest scholars cannot write without a good dictionary at hand. Educated men find it easier to read Japanese classics in an English translation than in the original.—Willard Prince, in Asia Magazine.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

"What's Your Hurry?"

"Darling, answer me, I am on the rack."

"So is your hat," came a deep voice from the hall. Whereupon the young man took the hint, his head-piece and his departure.

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Learn at home. We teach you how. Complete course for limited time $1.95. Send for free booklet. Write THOMPSON, Box 188, Jamestown, N. Y.

"I'VE WON OVER 300 AWARDS"
Says Mrs. M. E. Rynerson of Clayton, Indiana. "My cakes and pastries won 44 awards at the Indiana State Fair last year and all were baked with Clabber Girl."
CLABBER GIRL
BAKING POWDER

"Simoniz Makes the Finish Last Longer"
Play safe! Simoniz your car! Don't let "finish rot" go on and on, ruining its beauty. Simoniz stops this destructive decay. Makes the finish last longer and keeps it beautiful for years. If your car is dull, first use the new, improved Simoniz Kleener. It quickly restores the lustre.
MOTORISTS WISE
SIMONIZ

"No more tired, let-down feeling for me"
"I reasoned that my red blood corpuscle strength was low and I simply took the advice of S.S.S. Tonic and built it back."
If all so simple and reasonable. If your physical let-down is caused by lowered red blood corpuscles—which is all too frequent—then S.S.S. Tonic is waiting to help you . . . and with unless you have a serious organic trouble that demands a physician or surgeon.
Remember, S.S.S. is not just a so-called "tonic." It is a tonic specially designed to stimulate gastric secretions, and also has the mineral elements so very, very necessary in rebuilding the oxygen-carrying red corpuscles in the blood.
This two-fold purpose is important. Digestion is improved . . . food is better utilized . . . and thus you are enabled to better "carry on" without exhaustion—as you should naturally.
You owe it to the will-power in be "up and doing" but unless your blood is in top notch form you are not fully yourself and you may remark, "I wonder why I tire so easily."
Let S.S.S. help build back your blood tone . . . If your case is not exceptional, you should soon enjoy again the satisfaction of appetizing food . . . sound sleep . . . steady nerves . . . a good complexion . . . and renewed strength.
S.S.S. is sold by all drug stores in two sizes. The $2 economy size is twice as large as the $1.25 regular size and is sufficient for two weeks treatment. Begin on the uproad today. S.S.S. Co.
S.S.S. TONIC
Makes you feel like yourself again
Unsightly Complexions
muddy-looking, blotchy and red—relieved and improved with safe, medicated Resinol.